

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION No 2556**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THURSDAY, THE 24<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2022**

**Funds for upgradation of judicial infrastructure**

**2556. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:**

**Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:**

- (a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for upgradation/provision of judicial infrastructure in the country during 2020-21 and 2021-22 till date along with heads under which funds have been utilized, year and State-wise;
- (b) whether judicial infrastructure in the country is at par with developed countries;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether lack of judicial infrastructure in the country is main reason for huge pending cases in Indian courts?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
(SHRI KIREN RIJJU)**

(a) to (d): The primary responsibility of development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary rests with the State Governments. To augment the resources of the State Governments, the Union Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary by providing financial assistance to State Governments / UTs in the prescribed fund sharing pattern between Centre and States. The Scheme is being implemented since 1993-94. It covers the construction of court buildings and residential accommodations for Judicial

Officers of District and Subordinate Judiciary. As on date a sum of Rs. 8758.71 crore has been released under the Scheme so far since its inception, out of which Rs. 5314.40 crore (60.68 %) has been released since 2014-15. The Scheme has been extended from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 9000 crore including Central share of Rs. 5307.00 crore. Besides the construction of Court Halls and Residential Quarters, the Scheme now also covers the construction of Lawyers' Halls, Digital Computer Rooms and Toilet Complexes in the District and Subordinate Courts. The State-wise detail of funds allocated during 2020-21 and 2021-22 is at *Annexure-I*. The detail of funds released and utilized during 2020-21 and 2021-22 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary is at *Annexure-II*. Comparative assessment of judicial infrastructure with developed countries is subjective and evolving since constant efforts are being made to improve and upgrade the existing facilities in the court complexes.

(e): Disposal of cases pending in various courts is within the domain of judiciary. Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, inter-alia, include availability of adequate number of judges and judicial officers, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures. There are several factors which may lead to delay in disposal of cases. These, inter-alia, include vacancies of judges, frequent adjournments and lack of adequate arrangement to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing. The Central Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases in accordance with Article 21 of the Constitution and reducing pendency. The Government has taken several

initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms was set up in August, 2011 with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration, which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerization, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

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**Annexure-I**

**Statement referred to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No.2556 for reply on  
24.03.2022**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Tentative Allocation with reference to BE 2020-21 (in Rs. crore)	Modified allocation for 2020-21 on pro-rata basis with respect to the budget provided at RE stage	Tentative Allocation with reference to BE 2021-22 (in Rs. crore)	Modified allocation for 2021-22 on pro-rata basis with respect to the budget provided at RE stage
1	Andhra Pradesh	12.85	9.87	16.60	16.45
2	Telangana	16.40	12.59	15.51	15.37
3	Bihar	67.15	51.56	51.74	51.28
4	Chhattisgarh	7.84	6.02	11.58	11.48
5	Goa	3.80	2.92	3.75	3.72
6	Gujarat	15.49	11.89	13.96	13.84
7	Haryana	25.03	19.22	24.27	24.06
8	Himachal Pradesh	5.50	4.22	6.07	6.02
9	Jharkhand	9.66	7.42	7.84	7.77
10	Karnataka	35.38	27.17	31.69	31.41
11	Kerala	17.11	13.14	19.22	19.05
12	Madhya Pradesh	56.23	43.18	64.51	63.94
13	Maharashtra	28.29	21.72	21.20	21.01
14	Odisha	32.65	25.07	27.93	27.68
15	Punjab	18.46	14.17	19.18	19.01
16	Rajasthan	39.30	30.18	49.04	48.61
17	Tamilnadu	34.80	26.72	35.66	35.35
18	Uttar Pradesh	146.20	112.26	139.90	138.67
19	Uttarakhand	9.39	7.21	41.44	41.08
20	West Bengal	40.47	31.07	30.63	30.36
<b>Total</b>		<b>622.00</b>	<b>477.60</b>	<b>631.72</b>	<b>626.16</b>
<b>North Eastern States</b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	5.66	4.49	5.97	5.97
2	Assam	30.20	23.93	32.02	32.02
3	Manipur	7.12	5.64	8.12	8.12
4	Meghalaya	12.85	10.18	13.07	13.07
5	Mizoram	5.32	4.22	5.25	5.25
6	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Sikkim	5.94	4.71	3.52	3.52
8	Tripura	12.91	10.23	14.33	14.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>80.00</b>	<b>63.40</b>	<b>82.28</b>	<b>82.28</b>

<b>UTs without Legislature</b>					
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>
2	Chandigarh				
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
4	Daman and Diu				
5	Lakshadweep				
6	Ladakh				
<b>UTs with Legislature</b>					

1	Delhi				
2	Puducherry	<b>50.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>
3	Jammu and Kashmir				
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>754.00</b>	<b>593.00</b>	<b>776.00</b>	<b>770.44</b>

## Annexure-II

Statement referred to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No.2556 for reply on 24.03.2022

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Fund released 2020-21	Fund utilized 2020-21	Fund released 2021-22 (as on date)	Fund utilized 2021-22 (as on date)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1028.00	746.00	0.00	0.00
2	Bihar	6572.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	784.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Goa	380.00	380.00	320.00	320.00
5	Gujarat	1350.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Haryana	2200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	550.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Jharkhand	905.00	905.00	600.00	0.00
9	Karnataka	2972.00	0.00	2700.00	0.00
10	Kerala	1300.00	1300.00	0.00	0.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	4560.00	0.00	5500.00	0.00
12	Maharashtra	2311.00	2311.00	1800.00	1557.50
13	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Punjab	1647.60	1647.60	1650.00	1650.00
15	Rajasthan	2990.00	1320.64	4150.00	0.00
16	Tamil Nadu	1817.00	1817.00	3566.00	0.00
17	Telangana	1600.00	1400.00	0.00	0.00
18	Uttarakhand	586.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	11100.00	11100.00	11900.00	11850.00
20	West Bengal	3107.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>North Eastern States</b>					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	500.00	377.58	409.00	93.14
2	Assam	2500.00	2500.00	2740.00	0.00
3	Manipur	500.00	268.09	0.00	0.00
4	Meghalaya	771.00	771.00	1150.00	1150.00
5	Mizoram	500.00	500.00	450.00	0.00
6	Nagaland	500.00	500.00	1327.00	0.00
7	Sikkim	295.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Tripura	774.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Union Territories</b>					
1	A & N Islands	35.36	35.36	83.76	0.00
2	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Delhi	4500.00	4500.00	3000.00	1464.00
6	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Jammu & Kashmir	664.64	487.49	2000.00	0.00

9	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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